

included within the definition of “associated with”; however, because general membership in an organization doing business with the Peace Corps can result in problems of the appearance of conflicts of interest, each such general membership should be evaluated by the DAEO);

(3) That the person, his or her spouse, minor child, or other member of his or her immediate household, owns, individually or collectively, any voting shares of an organization;

(4) That the person, his or her spouse, minor child, or other member of his or her immediate household, owns, individually or collectively, either beneficially or as trustee, a financial interest in an organization through stock, stock options, bonds, or other securities, or obligations; or

(5) That a person has a continuing financial interest in an organization, such as a bona fide pension plan, valued at \$10,000 or more, through an arrangement resulting from prior employment or business or professional association; or

(6) That the person’s spouse or other member of his or her immediate household has a personal or nonpersonal services contract or is employed by a Peace Corps contractor and assigned to a Peace Corps contract.

In accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 208(b) (1) and (2), the DAEO may determine that a financial interest under (e)(3) or (4) of this section is not so substantial as to affect the integrity of the employee’s services, or make a blanket determination by a general rule published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that certain classes of holdings are too remote or inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee’s services.

The term *associated with* does not include an indirect interest, such as ownership of shares in a diversified mutual fund, bank or insurance company, which in turn owns an interest in an organization which has, or is seeking or is under consideration for a contract or other agreement. Such an “indirect” interest is hereby determined pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 208(b)(2) to be too remote to affect the integrity of the employee’s services.

Subpart B—General Conduct and Responsibilities of Employees

§ 307.735-201 Proscribed actions—Executive Order 11222.

As provided by the President in Executive Order No. 11222, whether specifically prohibited by law or in the regulations in this part, no U.S. regular or special Government employees shall take any action which might result in, or create the appearance of:

(a) Using public office or employment for private gain, whether for themselves or for another person, particularly one with whom they have family, business, or financial ties.

(b) Giving preferential treatment to any person.

(c) Impeding Government efficiency or economy.

(d) Losing complete independence or impartiality.

(e) Making a Government decision outside official channels.

(f) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

(g) Using Government office or employment to coerce a person to provide financial benefit to themselves or to other persons, particularly anyone with whom they have family, business or financial ties.

§ 307.735-202 General conduct prejudicial to the Government.

An employee may not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct prejudicial to the Government (5 CFR 735.209).

§ 307.735-203 Criminal statutory prohibitions: Conflict of interest.

(a) *Regular Government employees.* Regular employees of the Government are subject to the following major criminal prohibitions:

(1) They may not, except in the discharge of their official duties, represent anyone else before a court or Government agency in a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest. This prohibition applies to both paid and unpaid representation of another (18 U.S.C. 203 and 205).